

The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without one quarter being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; and the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

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FOR LONDON DIRECT.

UNDER ENGAGEMENT TO SAIL BY THE 15TH AUGUST.

THE first-class fast-sailing vessel, the Brig Alert, 230 tons as per register, J. B. Oliver, commander. This vessel, having now nearly completed her loading, will sail punctually on the day appointed. Her accommodations are of a superior order, and an experienced Surgeon engaged. For passage, or freight, apply on board, or to GEORGE THORNE, Jamison-street, July 26.

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FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(A regular trader.)

THE FANNY, Captain Andrew, having a portion of her cargo on board, will commence loading immediately her inward cargo is discharged. For freight or passage apply on board, or to AUGUSTUS GORE, Spring-street, 1562.

NEW MUSIC AND PIANOFORTES.

JUST RECEIVED, EX RACHEL AND RUTHURATE.

From the relatives of the undersigned,

WILLIAM ROLFS & SONS, LONDON,

To be followed by consignments by every ship.

THOMAS ROLFE respectively announced that the above are ready for public inspection. He will receive a small case of Music by every ship from London, which will be sent to him, and the newest Music suited to the demands of the Colonies.

Having made arrangements with the only manufacturer of military and other instruments in the colony, T. R. particularly calls the attention of Military, Festivals, and other Bands, to his collection of band instruments, which will be ready for inspection in the course of the ensuing week.

All instruments of the kind will be made of the best possible material, and at the very reasonable prices. They will be well constructed in his workshop, which is Military, Organ, and in his particular branch as a Pianoforte maker, will be done in the best possible manner, and should any reasonable fault be found, no charge will be made.

The BARQUE ROGRATER, 153 tons register, coppered and copper fastened, well, and carries a large cargo, British-built, and well found in stores.

THE BRIG WILLIAM, 150 tons register, coppered and copper fastened, built at Sydney, sails remarkably fast, and is well found in stores. This vessel is too well known to require any remarks as to her worth or qualities.

The above vessels will be open for CHARTER.

THE SCHOONER WILL WATSON, 117 tons register, coppered and copper fastened, two cabin passengers, and a few tons of freight. Apply to Captain Hayle, on board, at the Queen's Wharf, to J. MACNAMARA, Queen-street, 2425.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS FOR LAUNCESTON.

O WING to the inclemency of the weather, the brig DAWSON, will sail on Saturday next, for freight or passage, apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf, to J. MACNAMARA, Queen-street, 2425.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS FOR LAUNCESTON, VIA TWOFOLD BAY.

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O W

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.

For Port Phillip, Two-fold Bay, and Boyd Town yesterday, the brig *Sir John Byng*, Captain, Callan, Mr. G. Campbell, Mr. Stoddart, Dr. Fiddes, Mr. Dickey, officers, fifty rank and file of H.M. 99th Regiment, eight women, eight children, and five in the steerage.

To Valparaiso, same day, the ship *Aniva*, 320 tons, Captain, with a general cargo. Passengers—Mr. John Keay, Mr. E. Carr, Mr. Garrett, and Mr. Mrs. Hyatt and child, and Mr. D. Kay.

To the Spanish Fishery, same day, the barque *Nimrod*, Captain Sullivan, with whaling stores.

To Tahiti and Valparaiso, same day, the schooner *Faith*, 120 tons, Captain Simons, with a general cargo. Passengers—Mr. F. Gibbons.

CLEARANCES.

For Launceston, the brig *Sterne*, Captain Shell, with a cargo of sundries. Passengers—Mr. Scott.

To London, the barque *Fame*, Captain Bennett, with a cargo of colonial produce. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. David Chamberlain and four children, Dr. Blaikie, R.N., Mr. J. Banister, Mr. J. Moore, Steerage, Mr. Duff, Watt, Mr. A. Macdonald, and Mr. A. Duff.

To Madras, the ship *Trochadour*, Captain Graham, with horses, &c. Passengers—Mr. Bonas, Mr. McCulloch, Mr. George Hicks, Mr. Gemmer, Mr. A. Gordon, Steerage, Messrs. Graham, Bear, and Wilson.

EXPORTS.

Fame, barque, Barnet master, for London, 471 hds. 10 cwt. 1000 pounds, packages copper, 9 cases cigars, 18 boxes sperm oil, 25 cases coconut oil, 9 cases sperm oil, and 114 bags whalebone.

Sterne, brig, Shell, master, for Launceston; 9 miles bags, 8 cases merchandise, 50 boxes leather, 100 boxes tallow, 100 boxes candles, 2 cases cassia, 14 barrels salmons, 2 cases sugar, 1 keg, 4 packages bags, 19 packages luggage, 17 packages, 3 tar barrels.

To Madras, ship *Graham*, master, for Madras, 18 miles 10 cases 1 bundle clothing, 1 hoghead brandy, 1 butt wine, 1 pipe wine, 29 hours, 12 tons 9 cases 1 bundle clothing, 140 bushels bran, and 40 bushels oats.

DIARY.

MEMORANDUM FOR THIS DAY.

August.	sun.	mon.	tues.	wed.	thurs.	friday.
1st						1835 16 6 1 2 6 2 29
Last Quarter, Aug.	18, 54 m. past 4, afternoon.					

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1835, WILL PRESENT THE EQUESTRIAN DRAMATIC QUADRUPEDS; OR, THE MAGE-AGÆM'S LAST KICK; A DANCE BY MADAME LOUISE. TO CONCLUDE WITH (POSSIBLY THE LAST TIME) THE ROMANTIC DRAMA OF THE MILLER AND HIS MEN.

VIVAT REGINA!

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1835.

It is thus seen, that so far from paralysing the bounty system encouraged and stimulated unassisted emigration, the latter being as one to four of the other. And this is natural. When capitalists set labour flowing into a colony, they see no reason to oppose such a movement, and it is the plan proposed the other day in our Legislative Council-leaving the emigrant to pay their own passage-money in the first instance, and afterwards remitting the whole or part, as purchase money of public lands. But as Lord STANLEY lays so much stress upon *sunt*, as contrasting from theory, we wonder he did not enquire how far the free passage system had operated in paralyzing unassisted emigration to New South Wales. In Appendix G. of the Report already referred to, it appears that in the four years, 1833—1834, the numbers of assisted and unassisted emigrants to this country were, in round numbers—

Assisted 40,000

Unassisted 10,000

“Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I.”

DEBATE ON MR. BULLER'S MOTION.

The debate that took place in the House of Commons on the 6th of April, upon Mr. C. BULLER's motion, for an address to the Crown to consider the means by which extensive colonization might be made available for employing capital and labour, though it led to no practical result in the part of the House, the motion being eventually withdrawn, would yet not be without its beneficial consequences. The astounding picture drawn by Mr. BULLER, of the miseries prevailing in England from the want, on the one hand, of adequate employment for the labouring classes, and on the other of safe investment for capital, was unhappily too accurate to be questioned; whilst the masterly hand with which he sketched the advantages to be derived, both by suffering individuals and by the nation at large, from an extensive system of emigration, could not fail to draw renewed attention to that important subject.

The one leading fact” to which Mr. BULLER traced the wretchedness of the number classes in the mother country was, that “every year that rolled over his head brought an addition of 300,000 ‘nearly 100 per day’ to the population of Great Britain; and that unless in proportion to the increase of population there was a simultaneous increase of employment, fresh work were found for as many pairs of hands as there were fresh mouths to feed, the condition of the population must sink, and there must be actual suffering.” As to Ireland, he stated, on his highest official authority, that there were more than two millions of persons always in distress, for thirty weeks in the year, from want of employment. “It was this constant swelling of population and capital up to the very brim of the cup that was the permanent cause of uneasiness and danger in that country.”

The principle of seeking relief by dispersion, or, in modern physiography, by emigration, was illustrated by the honorable member from the example of patriarchal times. “When ABRAHAM and Lot,” he observed, “found their substance so great that the land could not hold them, they parted—one to the right and one to the left—and sought new and unoccupied lands.” He further remarked, that “if there were an unsettled region like Australia, separated from this island by a sea so wide that the Meani Strait, would not the Government long since have built bridges at many different points to connect with it? The only difference was, that the Atlantic rolled the wider channel of separation.” As to the advantages to be expected from the dispersion thus suggested by the earliest history of the human race, he justly said that though some direct relief would be obtained by the simple removal of burdensome families, the indirect advantages would be most important. “Those who were paupers there would become producers in the colonies; and their produce, being sent hither to be exchanged for ours, would give employment to our manufacturers; so that emigration would not only get rid of the paupers exported, but relieve from pauperism the labourers left behind.” These sound and philanthropic views must be subscribed to by every intelligent mind.

The grounds on which Lord STANLEY resisted the motion were not so much

those of principle as of fact. He insisted that there was, and long had been, an extensive colonization in progress under the sanction and conduct of the Government, and that the address moved by Mr. BULLER would excite undue and exaggerated expectations. “In the very last year,” said his lordship, “more than 40,000 persons had emigrated to Canada; and the whole expense of guidance, protection, food, and other aid, had been only at the rate of 5s. 8d. per head; but if we were to announce our intention of giving free passages to emigrants, we should paralyze all the exertions of individuals to defray their own charges.”

What Lord STANLEY meant by “guidance,” we do not clearly understand; but surely it could not be that this fitting sum (5s. 8d.) included the cost of their passage from Great Britain to Canada. Referring to Mr. MCKEEWAHNA's Immigration Report of last year, we find that in the year 1841, there had been landed on those shores 19,523 persons, at an expense to the colony of £23,271,062. 10d.; at the rate of £16 15s. 1d. per head: a sum so utterly out of all proportion to that mentioned by the noble Secretary, that we presume the “guidance,” and other aids referred to must have been afforded after arrival in Canada. His LORDSHIP's objection to giving free passages, on the score that it would paralyze the exertions of individuals to defray their own charges, would be obviated by the plan proposed the other day in our Legislative Council-leaving the emigrant to pay their own passage-money in the first instance, and afterwards remitting the whole or part, as purchase money of public lands.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, in the absence of Mr. Therry, moved that the notice of motion which appeared on the paper should be discharged and put down for Friday (this day).

RETURNS.

Dr. LANG presented the Report of the Committee appointed to prepare an address to His Excellency, praying that he would be pleased to submit certain returns to the House.

The report having been received and read.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, it would be necessary to appoint a deputation to wait upon His Excellency with the address, and to present it. Lang gave the names of honorable members for that purpose.

Dr. LANG moved that the Colonial Secretary and Colonial Treasurer be requested to present the address.

The motion having been seconded, was put and carried.

THE WATER POLICE ACT.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY begged to call the attention of the House to the Governor's Message, accompanying the draft of an Act to amend the laws relating to mercantile marine in the colony—“that was read a first time, and that a day be appointed for a second reading;” at its second reading, when it came to be discussed, he might be ready to give every information that might be necessary. He moved that the Bill be now read.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded the motion, which was put and carried.

The CLERK OF COUNCIL read the Bill.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY then moved, and the COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, that this Bill be printed and read a second time, on Wednesday, the 23rd instant.

LIGHTHOUSES.

The Bill to provide for the maintenance of Lighthouses in Port Macquarie, Newcastle, and other ports and places in the colony, was then read a first time.

On the motion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY the Bill was ordered to be printed and read a second time on Wednesday the 23rd instant.

SLAUGHTERING CATTLE.

The Bill to amend an Act for regulating the slaughtering of cattle was read a first time.

On the motion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY the Bill was ordered to be printed and read a second time on Wednesday the 23rd instant.

SOLVENT DEBTORS BILL.

Mr. MCKEEWAHNA. As mover of the adjournment on the previous day, it was proposed upon him to open the proceedings of the day. His object in moving the adjournment was, that the Council should have some time to take into consideration the various arguments advanced by the mover, and to consider whether the measure, if passed, would be for the good of the colony.

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Mr. MCKEEWAHNA. As mover of the adjournment on the previous day, it was proposed upon him to open the proceedings of the day. His object in moving the adjournment was, that the Council should have some time to take into consideration the various arguments advanced by the mover, and to consider whether the measure, if passed, would be for the good of the colony.

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ENGLISH NEWS.
HOUSE OF LORDS,
FRIDAY, MARCH 31.

Lord Campbell brought forward the resolutions of which he had given notice, respecting the church of Scotland. He went over the different points involved in them, and gave his opinion that an expression of opinion on the subject by their lordships would tend to calm the dissension which existed. He did not propose any legislative measure, as he feared it would not be accepted in the present session of the House of Assembly.

The Earl of Aberdeen opposed the resolutions, on the ground of their vagueness, and also because he did not like to vote abstract propositions. The noble lord then referred to Sir James Graham's letter as embodying the views of the government on the question.

Lord Campbell did not press the resolution to a division.

MONDAY.

The royal assent was given by commissioners to the Consolidated Fund, the Lord's Duties, the Mutiny, the Marine Mutiny, the Indemnity, the Transported Convicts, the Justice of the Peace, (Ireland), and several private Bills.

The Slave Trade Suppression (Ireland, Uruguay, and Bolivia) Bill was read a first time.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Copy of all communications and correspondence with the government of the United States, relative to the Treaty of Washington, and a copy or extract from the instructions issued to Lord Ashburton on his departure upon his special mission, were ordered, on the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

The Earl of Aberdeen, while granting these papers, took occasion to state that the differences supposed to exist between the government of Great Britain and that of the United States, with regard to the interpretation of the article in the treaty referring to the right of visit, were more apparent than real; and that, at all events, no difference existed which could create any inconvenience or lead to any unpleasant circumstances.

Lord Ashburton also asserted that there was, in point of fact, no difference existing at this moment between the two countries on the point of right of visit or search. He admitted that he had gone out for the purpose of meeting this amongst other questions which were supposed to be the subjects of complaint on the part of the United States. If nothing had been done on the subject, the reason was that, from the time he had arrived until he left the States, he had heard nothing but satisfaction expressed.

Lord Brougham believed that it would turn out much more.—Adjourned.

own tariffs (their hear), and it was in the power of parliament to relieve the manufacturers of Great Britain, by taking off those duties which had occasioned the adverse tariffs. In the last three years there had been a diminution of wages in the cotton trade, to the amount of £3,600,000. The hostile tariff of America was, to a great extent, the cause of the distress, which necessarily prevailed in the manufacturing districts, as indicated by decrease of wages. There was no duty which could be more safely or properly reduced than that upon the raw material of the cotton manufacture. All the arguments which applied to the cotton manufacture, applied also to the woollen. He (Lord Montrose) therefore thought that few measures would give more general satisfaction than the one he himself suggested to their lordships. The noble lord concluded by moving for accounts showing the amount of cotton and wool imported during each of the last seven years, and the duties paid thereon.

After some further discussion the motion was agreed to.

INCOME TAX.

Lord Brougham wished to know whether there was any objection to state generally what had been the produce of the income-tax, as far as it had gone? It had been only justified by necessity, and it was not to be maintained an hour longer than that necessarily continued. The greater the amount the tax produced the better was the chance of getting rid of it. His right hon. friend in proposing the income-tax, had calculated that it would produce £3,700,000. He (Lord Brougham) had thought that it would be more broad, and it appeared, as far as it had gone, the produce would be at the rate of £7,500,000. Before the holidays he was anxious to know if the last quarter were to be considered a fair average for the year, or whether it contained part of the immediate preceding quarter? He was still of opinion that the tax would yield at least six millions.

The Duke of Wellington said that he would make inquiries.

Lord Wharncliffe informed the noble lord that the quarter just completed contained, in fact, half a year's tax, although the whole of the half year was not yet paid; it included all that had been paid on the half year.

Lord Brougham: Amounting to about two million and a half?

The Lord Chancellor: The sum is £2,400,000.

The Duke of Wellington had understood that the produce of the year would be £1,500,000.

Lord Brougham believed that it would turn out much more.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY.

Lord Cottenham presented a petition from 212 practising solicitors, praying for an alteration in the Bankruptcy Act. The noble and learned lord gave notice that he should make a motion on the subject.

The Duke of Wellington wished to inform his noble and learned friend Lord Brougham, in reply to a question which he had put yesterday, that he had ascertained that the income-tax collected during the half-year amounted to £2,456,000. The tax had not, however, been collected in many places; and it was therefore impossible that any accurate estimate could be formed of its amount for the year.

Lord Brougham rose pursuant to notice, to move a vote of thanks to Lord Ashburton for his able conduct in bringing to a happy termination the late negotiations with the United States of America. His lordship having apologized for his presumption in attempting to grapple with so mighty a subject, proceeded to take a review of the history of America, previous and subsequent to the declaration of independence, and of the various sources of dispute and jealousy, fanned and cherished by French intrigues, and which had broken out afresh upon every opportunity, even down to the period when Lord Ashburton was sent out. Both nations (continued his lordship) seemed to value the convicts confined there were costing £30 a head; whereas they ought to be at once transported to some of our colonies, where the settlers would be glad to have their labour.

Sir J. Graham vindicated the principle of home imprisonment.

The vote was agreed to; as was that for the Millbank Penitentiary.

Adjourned till Monday.

mitted that the object of it was to effect by machinery what was now done by law; but it was only by the application of new principles of science that they could hope to obtain pre-eminence. He believed the introduction of machinery had produced beneficial effects.

Mr. T. Duncombe opposed the bill, and moved as an amendment that it be read a second time that day six months. He grounded his opposition on the allegation that Mr. Ingold's machinery would be very expensive, and that the object of the company would be as well effected by a common partnership. Mr. Duncombe contracted the Aerial Transit Company with that proposed. He said—

"The specifications of the Aerial Transit Company were published and known to the world; but Mr. Ingold's specifications were not out, and were not to be out till next May, and who could tell whether there would be a patent or anything like a patent? Why not enrol his specifications and let the public know of them what they were before applying to parliament for a bill? It might rest his opposition to the measure upon that ground alone."

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Lord J. Russell objected to intrust the judges of the land with this power. They had no peculiar knowledge of the law of parliament: there was some probability that they would thus be induced to take an interest in party contents, and very great danger that their impartiality would be questioned, rightly or wrongly, by defeated and angry suitors. Moreover, he thought there was a tendency in the judges to construe the franchise by rules, too technical and too narrow, rather than enlarge it. If the new system should not work well, it could not be corrected without a legislative measure; and there was no chance that any such measure would obtain the sanction of the House of Lords.

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On the motion of Mr. Greene, the report on the Northern and Eastern Railway Bill was further considered, the amendments agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be engrossed.

OPINUM TRADE.

Lord Ashley brought forward his motion against the opium trade. He began by reading the evidence of various persons acquainted with the East, to prove the demoralizing character of the opium trade in China. He then cited the official returns of the trade carried on with China, showing against the yearly increase in the quantity of opium sold by us to the Chinese, the corresponding decrease in the quantity of our woollen and cotton manufactures supplied to them. He next proceeded to consider the subject in a more pointed view, exhibiting the mischievous effects produced by the use of opium on the health and habits of the consumers of it. Nor was there less evil in the manner of its supply, which was conducted by the agency of smugglers, armed to the teeth, and volatile peddlers, armed along the coasts of China, as all harbours, even of bloodshed and murder. But the greatest evil of all was the obstacle raised by this trade against the progress of Christianity. The Chinese revolted against the acceptance of religious instruction from a country which introduced among them so much of crime, and of physical as well as moral evil. Thus this traffic was even worse than the slave trade, for it wrought destruction not merely to the bodies, but to the very souls of men. So strongly were these considerations felt by the Chinese, that the Baptists had last week resolved upon delegating an American as their missionary to Hong Kong, on the very ground that the criminal conduct of England had made the minds of the Chinese inaccessible to the religious efforts of English teachers. He wished that much of this evil would at once be cured by the abolition of the present monopoly of the growth of the poppy in the territories of British India. This was what he sought by the present motion: but he would not go so far as to propose that the cultivation of the poppy should be prohibited in the British provinces of India, though his own opinion was, that such a prohibition would be most beneficial. It was said by those who differed from him, that the Chinese were sincere in their protestations against our opium trade; and perhaps it was true that the local authorities of China, corrupted by English bribes, were not in earnest; but he did not believe that the supreme government of China was insincere; and even if it were, the insincerity of China was no excuse for the criminality of England. It was said that you might equally well forbid the growth of barley for the sake of stopping distillation; but barley was not like opium, convertible only to vicious purposes. He read the names of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in London, subscribed to a paper affirming the injurious effects of opium taken as a luxury. He then adverted to the disrepute which the character of this country suffered among other states by her perseverance in so discreditable a trade, and concluded by an appeal to the moral and religious feelings of the house.

Sir R. Peel suggested that the house should consider whether, if negotiations were then pending between England and China for the adjustment of this difficult and delicate question, a resolution of the house affording an absolute opinion against the continuance of the trade might not perplex and defeat that treaty?

A resolution was not like a bill, which must go through many stages; it was finally passed by a single vote. Sir H. Pottinger had made a representation to the Chinese emperor upon this subject, pressing for the adjustment of the present prohibition, and Lord Aberdeen had sent instructions to the Foreign Office.

Sir R. Peel wished that the whole house should be convened to consider the present system involved the danger of renewed hostility with China; and one such as a war would eat up a sum more than equal to the whole value of the Indian revenue in question.

He referred to accounts, given by eye-witnesses, of the disgusting state to which human nature was reduced by the immoderate use of this drug.

The debate on Mr. Buller's motion on Colonization took place this day; for a report of it, see last Monday's *Sydney Morning Herald*.

pledged to adopt the provisions of the bill as they now stood.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS BILL.

On the motion of Lord John Russell, the order of the day for this bill was postponed till Wednesday, the 26th of April.

On the motion of Mr. Greene, the report on the Northern and Eastern Railway Bill was further considered, the amendments agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be engrossed.

THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour.

The second reading of Cawell's Dis-

ability Bill was postponed until Friday, the 28th instant.

Sir R. Peel brought up papers, by command of Her Majesty, in reference to the affairs of Syria.

Mr. Hume wished to postpone till Monday his motion with reference to the Boundary Treaty with America.

Sir R. Peel thought the motion could not come in on time on Monday, so as to ensure a full debate on a question which, if once begun, ought to be finished.

Mr. Lindsay cited medical authorities to show that opium was not so deleterious a drug as it had been supposed. He deeply lamented, however, the prevalence of smuggling by armed vessels, and he vindicated the Canton merchants from the charges contained in Sir H. Pottinger's

memorandum's consideration.

Mr. Hume said he would take his chance for Monday.

In answer to Mr. Labouchere,

Sir J. Graham said the motion, with respect to the next stage of the Ecclesiastical Courts' Bill, had been fixed for Monday, to suit the convenience of the hon. members for Chester (Mr. Jervis); and as far as the government was concerned, it was intended to take it on that day.

In answer to an hon. member on the treasury side.

Sir J. Graham said, that he had already stated to the house that his letter to the moderator of the church of Scotland with respect to the affairs of that church, had been written after due deliberation with his colleagues; since that time he had seen nothing to alter his opinion.

Lord Sandon then spoke upon the main question. He believed that if India should sacrifice some revenue by the abandonment of the monopoly, she would gain an equivalent in a purer intercourse with China. He condemned the contraband trade as a crime and a dishonour to the country.

Sir R. Peel said that the government had not come up in time on Monday, so as to ensure a full debate on a question which, if once begun, ought to be finished.

Mr. Colquhoun said he did not see why the Protestant minority in Ireland should be deprived of education, because they could not accept conscientiously the education given by the government.

Mr. Hume said he would take his chance for Monday.

In answer to Mr. Labouchere,

Sir J. Graham said the motion, with respect to the next stage of the Ecclesiastical Courts' Bill, had been fixed for Monday, to suit the convenience of the hon. members for Chester (Mr. Jervis); and as far as the government was concerned, it was intended to take it on that day.

Sir R. Peel said the government had made up their minds to support this system after the fullest consideration, and he would not give his support to any proposition to disturb the good that it had done.

He would not disturb this system by attempting one of proselytism. By the present arrangement such confidence had been inspired in the Roman Catholic population, that 300,000 of their children had taken advantage of the education provided for them; by altering this arrangement, a great portion of that population would be alienated. If the Protestant clergy of Ireland would reconcile it to their consciences to support the system, he was convinced that it would work much more benefitfully for the whole country.

A discussion then took place between several members on the subject, and Sir R. Peel and Lord Elliot again defended the present system of education in Ireland. The vote then passed.

A sum of £2,000 was then voted to pay the salaries of the professors of the university of Oxford.

A sum of £4,548 to defray the expenses of the university of London, was then voted.

A further sum of £7,340 was agreed to for the Scottish universities.

A sum of £8,282 was then asked to support the Catholic colleges in Ireland.

Mr. Cocking objected to the vote. After Easter he should bring the question of the system pursued there before the house.

The house then divided, and the vote was agreed to by 120 to 40.

A number of small sums were then voted for various academic institutions in Ireland.

Sir R. Peel then proposed a vote of £32,500 for the British Museum. The house voted in favour of it.

Mr. Hume wished to ask the right hon. baronet, the secretary for the home government, whether there was any objection to lay before the house the report of Mr. Twisselton, the poor-law commissioner, relative to the state of the poor in the Diocese of Wellington in the other house of Parliament.

Sir J. Graham said that as Mr. Twisselton had been sent out as a confidential agent, it would not be conducive to the public service to produce the report.

The Factory Bill and the Law of Evidence Bill were postponed until the 1st of May.

SUPPLY.

On the motion for going into committee of supply, Lord John Russell rose to put a question to the right hon. baronet opposite (Sir Robert Peel). He asked whether, if negotiations were then pending between England and China for the adjustment of this difficult and delicate question, a resolution of the house affording an absolute opinion against the continuance of the trade might not perplex and defeat that treaty?

A resolution was not like a bill, which must go through many stages; it was finally passed by a single vote. Sir H. Pottinger had made a representation to the Chinese emperor upon this subject, pressing for the adjustment of the present prohibition, and Lord Aberdeen had sent instructions to the Foreign Office.

Sir R. Peel wished that the whole house should be convened to consider the present system involved the danger of renewed hostility with China; and one such as a war would eat up a sum more than equal to the whole value of the Indian revenue in question.

The debate on Mr. Buller's motion on Colonization took place this day; for a report of it, see last Monday's *Sydney Morning Herald*.

FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair shortly before four o'clock.

Lord Dungannon was introduced by Mr. Hodgson Hindle and Sir Thomas Freman, and took the oaths and his seat for Durham for Ireland.

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SATURDAY.

The Health of Towns Bill (second reading) was postponed until Wednesday, April 25.

Sir V. Blake gave notice that he should move an amendment to the motion of the clause relating to the right of visit to ports of entry, and to the right of search, to be inserted in the bill.

When the committee arrived at the clause which makes the decisions of the Commons Pless binding on the House